

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

DECATUR, ILL., FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1900.

NUMBER 91.

## METHEUN INSANE

Startling Story Concerning Cause of His Recall from Africa.

## WAR OFFICE HOLDING BACK

Officers Charge That the Officials Are Suppressing the Truth.

## CENSORSHIP IS MOST RIGID

Letters of Correspondent Now Come in Unintelligible Shape.

London, Jan. 11.—The Tribune's London special correspondent, an official of the war office, has been ordered to suppress the truth. The official, who is known as "The Tribune's London special correspondent," has been ordered to suppress the truth. The official, who is known as "The Tribune's London special correspondent," has been ordered to suppress the truth. The official, who is known as "The Tribune's London special correspondent," has been ordered to suppress the truth.

London, Jan. 12.—The Lee-Metford cartridges are running short in the British magazine and according to an official report of the war office it is proposed to fall back temporarily upon 100,000,000 "mark IV" expanded bullets, most of which are already in storage in South Africa. The war office, however, has issued a strict order to volunteers that 50 rounds of "mark IV" given them must be used in practice at home, none being taken to South Africa.

After the public announcement that no bullet will be used in this war it is surprising that the Daily Chronicle thinks, with a cynical branch of faith, especially as British commanders have complained of the Boers occasionally use such projectiles. The newspapers were reconciled during the early days of the war to the obnoxious bullet, taking it for granted that full cartridges sent by mail would supply deficiencies. For some weeks, however, even the mail correspondence that arrived in London has shown signs of habitual censoring by the censor. Pages are renumbered without logical connection, leaving the happenings described quite unintelligible in many cases. The editors, noting possibly in contempt, are laying these facts before the public and insisting that they be permitted to know and print the facts.

The Daily Mail formally accuses the war office of "doctored" in and editing official dispatches before their issuance and else particulars. The Daily Chronicle avers that there seems to be an official conspiracy against letting the truth be known. Although the number of deaths from dysentery and enteric fever at Ladysmith has been published by the war office, since Saturday's fight nothing has been given out regarding the losses of the engagement. The war office asserts it has nothing to give out.

Although the war office declines to comment on the report that Lord Methuen has been ordered to England, inquiries made by a correspondent at Methuen's home in Wiltshire have elicited the information that when he received his wound his horse threw him heavily and spine and other injuries were sustained. The theory is now advanced that seizures of the German mail steamers Herzog and General, now released, were made on purpose to mislead information supplied to the British agents, the design being to embarrass Great Britain and Germany in a contest.

**Awaiting Roberts.**  
London, Jan. 11.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Monday says: "The guard of the 6th division is waiting at Table Bay until the arrival of Lord Roberts."

**Stopping Travellers.**  
London, Jan. 11.—The inspection of travellers bound to the Transvaal is relaxed under an old law. No one will be allowed to proceed unless he declares to his consul that he has no intention of fighting for the Boers.

**Fearful Loss at Ladysmith.**  
London, Jan. 11.—The Daily Mail special says: "We learn that in the attack on Ladysmith Jan. 8 the British losses were four, two officers killed and 34 wounded and over 40 non-commissioned officers and men killed or wounded. The Boer losses were estimated between 2000 and 3000."

## GO TO CAPE TOWN.

Berlin, Jan. 11.—It is asserted the German cruisers Schwalbe and Condor, which were ordered to Delagoa Bay, have been instructed to proceed instead to Cape Town. This indicates a belief in German official circles that the contraband controversy will be amicably settled.

## Rumor of Another Battle.

London, Jan. 11.—An uncorroborated rumor was current in the clubs late in the day that a battle was progressing at Tugela river.

## Methuen Not Recalled.

London, Jan. 11.—The officials at the war office deny the report published in the United States that General Methuen has been recalled.

## Parliament Called.

London, Jan. 11.—The queen proclaimed a meeting of parliament January 30.

## MOODY'S WORK.

Arrangements Made to Have It Continued by an Advisory Board.

New York, Jan. 11.—For the purpose of devising the best means of carrying on the work of the late Dwight L. Moody, members of a committee from the bible house at Chicago and the Mount Hermon institute for young men and the seminary for young women at Northfield, Mass., met here today. The meeting was secret but after it was concluded the formal announcement was made that the work of Moody will be continued under the form of the Moody memorial endowment. The advisory committee appointed include W. E. Dodge, Morris K. Jessup, Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., D. W. McWilliams, Ira D. Sankey of New York; E. G. Keith, Cyrus McCormick, Victor F. Lawson of Chicago; John W. Wainwright of Philadelphia; C. A. Hopkins of Boston and Francis White of Baltimore. It was decided to issue an appeal to the public to subscribe the \$5,000,000 required to meet the expenses of the institution. D. W. McWilliams was selected treasurer and the following were appointed a committee to invest the money as it was subscribed: Wm. E. Dodge, James Talbot, Morris K. Jessup.

Will R. Moody, son of the evangelist, announced a conference would be held at Northfield after coming and succeeding summer as usual, and that a large number of speakers have already promised to give addresses. Nothing definite could be learned with regard to the placing of W. R. Moody at the head of affairs, the position which his father had held. Moody himself said he had no intention of doing anything different from what he had been doing as the committee that have been appointed would have entire charge of the work, and the work would go on the same as in the past.

## DEWEY'S HONG KONG REPORT

Secretary Long Publishes the Information Wanted by the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Responding to the senate resolution of inquiry, the secretary of the navy, sent the senate Admiral Dewey's report from Hong Kong dated March 31, 1898, relative to the capture of Manila. The report was made in response to a telegram of inquiry from the secretary. The admiral gives in detail the names of the available vessels under his command and a list of the Spanish vessels and other means of defense at Manila. He stated his own squadron was in a high state of efficiency. He said the Spanish forces numbered 15,000 soldiers in all the islands of which half were in the vicinity of Manila. The islands are in a state of insurrection and his informants state that even the Spanish soldiers who constitute only a small part of the whole are disaffected. Both ships and forts are in need of ammunition. To this statement he added the following: "I believe I am not over-credulous in stating that with the squadron under my command the vessels could be taken and the defenses of Manila reduced in one day. There is every reason to believe that with Manila taken or even blockaded, the rest of the islands would fall either to the insurgents or ourselves as they are only held through the support of the navy and are dependent upon Manila for supplies. Information has just reached me that there are 5000 armed rebels in camp near Manila who are willing to assist us."

**Big Boat Wrecked.**  
Passenger Steamer on the Reef in St. Mary's Bay.

St. Johns, N. F., Jan. 11.—A large steamer believed to be a passenger ship the name of which cannot be ascertained has been wrecked on the reef of St. Mary's bay some miles from the shore. The vessel which was with its head low in the water is on fire. Several persons have been washed off the deck during the day. Just before midnight others were discovered in the rigging. It is feared these will perish before daylight. At 9 it is impossible to secure further particulars nor can any be obtained before morning.

## Eulogize Dr. McGlynn.

New York, Jan. 11.—The meeting in memory of the late Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn was held tonight at Cooper Union under the auspices of the Manhattan single tax club. The hall was crowded. Speeches eulogizing Father McGlynn were made by the president of the club, W. D. McCorkle, Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, Henry George, Rev. Father Dwyer, Tom L. Johnson and John A. Orosby.

## Juvenile Murderer.

Anthony, Kan., Jan. 11.—John Kornatetz, aged 16, was convicted of murder in the first degree today for killing Nora Kornatetz, aged 14, last June.

## HAS HAD HIS SAY

Pettigrew Seizes the Opportunity to Speak on Philippine Question.

## ATTACKS ADMINISTRATION

Says the War is Being Carried on for Political Purposes.

## THERE IS NOTHING SUITS HIM

Extends His Violent Attack to Gen. Otis and Others.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Spirited and at times sensational was the debate presided over in the senate today on the Philippine question, the basis for speech making being the resolution of inquiry offered several days ago by Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, for which substitutes were proposed. Senator Pettigrew attacked the administration's policy in the Philippines and also made some scathing charges against those who are supporting the administration. He declared that a systematic effort is being made to prevent accurate information from reaching the people of the United States; that it was a political scheme to further the candidacy of President McKinley for a re-nomination. The debate was terminated by the resumption of the consideration of the currency bill at 2 o'clock. Senator Stewart of Nevada made an elaborate speech on the question of national finances. Before the adjournment, the senate after a prolonged debate passed a bill conferring additional powers upon the director of the census.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, introduced a bill providing that when the Philippine insurrection is suppressed the government of the islands will be invested in such person or persons as the president may direct, pending more definite action by congress. Senator Pettigrew's resolution regarding the attempt to open negotiations with the Philippines was taken up.

Senator Hoar offered a similar resolution of a broader scope. Senator Lodge offered a further amendment to include any information of the plans of the Philippines touching the uprising in Manila for the destruction of foreign property and a massacre of the residents; also regarding the treatment of prisoners by the insurgents; also information touching the determination of anti-imperialist literature among the insurgents and the soldiers serving in the Philippines.

Senator Hoar assented to Senator Lodge's proposal and said he also wanted the president's instructions to the Philippine commission. Senator Pettigrew charged that Senator Lodge was trying to suppress information and insisted on having his resolution acted on separately. He charged the administration with suppressing the facts about things in the Philippines for political purposes and that General Otis altered the president's proclamation; that he defrauded the Philippines and the administration, and humbugged the American people.

Senator Pettigrew, charged that the United States commenced the war, first, by the proclamation by the president in December 1898, afterwards by firing the shot and killing the first man. "I was a Filipino," said Senator Pettigrew, "I would fight until I was gray against this policy of criminal aggression."

"The trouble with the imperialists," is that they have compromised the interests of the people of the United States with the political desires and ambitions of their party president and regarded him and his success as more important than the rightful treatment of the Philippines. If any amendment is to be made to the resolution, it ought to be made to read that the information should be transmitted to the senate if not incompatible with the president's interests as a candidate for re-election. The fact is, this whole business is bound up in the president's desire again to be the candidate of his party for president."

He discussed at length the proclamation issued by the president declaring it was such a shape that Gen. Otis recommended it should be changed in order not to provoke hostilities on the part of the Philippines. Subsequently, he said, it was altered materially and as altered published to the Philippine natives. As originally drawn it was to his mind, a flat declaration of war and when Aguinaldo and his leaders came into possession of the original they did so regard it.

"The whole wretched business," declared Pettigrew, "was one of concealment and duplicity, intended to deceive not only the people of the United States, but also the islanders themselves." In substantiation of his charge that dispatches from the Philippines were censored in the interests of the administration Senator Pettigrew quoted from the letters written by Robert M. Collins, the Associated Press representative at Manila. In these letters Collins related the substance of an interview upon the subject of censoring dispatches which he had with Gen. Otis. Senator Pettigrew read the statements of Collins, in which he had said it was the evident desire of the officials to prevent certain information from reaching the people of the United States. When he (Collins) had filed the dispatch containing the information which he thought proper to send to the United States he had been informed by the censor he had been instructed to cut out anything that might hurt the administration. Subsequently, when he desired to send a story relating to the use of silver in the Philippines, the censor told him his instructions were to allow nothing to pass which would be helpful to William Jennings Bryan in the United States.

Finally it was decided that all three resolutions remain on the table for further discussion. Senator Stewart of Nevada took the floor and spoke on the financial bill. In conclusion he said: "If this bill should become a law, there will be no dodging the issue. It must be met and that issue will be between government by colossal imperial concentration of capital, welding the sovereign power of the United States to create, contract or expend the volume of money, and an honest measure of value consisting of legal tender money of the United States."

## ONLY TWO ESCAPE

Thrilling Experience of Members of Urdaneta Crew.

## SENTENCED TO DEATH

Coxswain Green and Apprentice Powers Elude the Filipinos.

## ALL THE OTHERS PERISHED

Story of the Desperate Fight When the Boat Went Aground.

Vancouver, Jan. 11.—Admiral from Manila says that Benjamin J. Green, coxswain, and George M. Powers, first class apprentice, are the sole survivors so far as known of the luckless American gunboat Urdaneta, which was taking soundings near Orangi when she got aground. The natives seeing what had happened sent word to the insurgent troops at Orangi, and a strong force marched down quickly through the woods and took positions on both banks in the undergrowth. Suddenly they opened fire on all sides of the little vessel, wounding most of the crew at the first volley. Lieutenant Wood, who was in command, was wounded in three places during the first few minutes. Seeing that the vessel was doomed, he ordered the gig to be lowered to take a dash down stream, but the boat was riddled while being lowered. By this time seven of the crew were killed or disabled. Only Green and Powers and three others remained active. The insurgents, growing bold, waded into shallow water and overpowered them by sheer force of numbers. A few days later when the Oregon was seen approaching, the men made a dash for liberty but were recaptured and sentenced to death for the attempt. The execution was to take place at daylight, but during the night they again escaped. Green and Powers climbed up a tree and hid in the dense foliage at the top, while the Filipinos searched the woods around them. The other three Americans were probably recaptured and killed. All but night they could hear the Filipinos searching for them, but next morning they went away. After traveling two days without food, the sailors reached the coast and were taken on board the Oregon.

**LOOKING DARK FOR CLARK.**  
Damaging Testimony Given in the Clark Investigation.

Washington, Jan. 11.—In the investigation into the case of Senator Clark of Montana today, State Treasurer Collins of Montana, appeared as a witness. He exhibited \$20,000 turned over to the state by State Senators Whitelaw, Clark, Myers and McCarr. He identified and described the envelopes containing the money and exhibited the big bills to the members of the committee while he described them in detail. He said the money was turned over to him by the legislative investigating committee. Collins turned the envelopes over to the committee. Whitelaw was then recalled and identified the various envelopes as having been given him to take to himself and Clark, Myers and McCarr. State Senator Clark testified he had received \$10,000 in one \$1000 bills from United States Senator Clark's manager, Welton, January 4, 1897; that the money was given him on the express condition that he would vote for Clark as long as his vote was wanted. After receiving the money he placed it in an envelope and marked the envelope and handed it to Whitelaw for safe keeping. Fred W. Cowen, railroad conductor of the Missouri Pacific, testified to an offer made by Wm. M. Bickford of \$15,000 for support of Speaker Bluff of Montana house representatives. The witness testified he never mentioned the proposition to Bluff because Clark became apprehensive that Bluff would not stand by bargain called the deal off.

## POISON PLENTY.

Expert Tells of His Examinations in the Molokai Case.

New York, Jan. 11.—The principal witness today in the Molokai trial was Professor Rudolph E. Witthaus, a well-known chemist, who made the analysis of Mrs. Adams' stomach and Harry C. Barnett's assumed body, and the box containing the effervescent salt which it is said Barnett took before his death. Witness said he found mercuric cyanide in the contents of the Barnett box and the common constituents of ketchup powder. He found mercury in Barnett's liver, kidneys and brain. The witness then took up the Adams case. In the deadly bromo seltzer bottle, Prof. Witthaus said all the constituents of the powder found by him were the regular constituents of bromo seltzer, except mercury and cyanogen. Mrs. Florence E. Rogers, daughter of Mrs. Adams described the poisoning. Her story agreeing with that told by Cornish.

## Tidal Wave in Japan.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 11.—Admiral by steamship told of a fierce storm sweeping the Japanese coast December 24 by which 35 junks were lost while being towed from Osaka to Kobe and 171 persons perished. The tidal wave was accompanied by a storm, by which 411 lives were lost.

## JULIA MORRISON FREE.

Jury Acquits the Actress of Murder of Leidenheimer.

## ONLY TWO ESCAPE

Thrilling Experience of Members of Urdaneta Crew.

## SENTENCED TO DEATH

Coxswain Green and Apprentice Powers Elude the Filipinos.

## ALL THE OTHERS PERISHED

Story of the Desperate Fight When the Boat Went Aground.

Chattanooga, Jan. 11.—The trial of Julia Morrison James for the murder of Frank Leidenheimer of the "Mr. Plaster of Paris" company, of which they were leading man and lady, on the stage of the Chattanooga opera house on the night of September 23 last, ended at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when, after one ballot, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Miss Morrison, upon hearing the words which insure her freedom, advanced to the speaker's platform and made a most dramatic speech to the court and the jury. She said: "I wish to thank you and the gentlemen of the jury and all who were instrumental in my acquittal and for your generous decision. May God in his mercy be ever as just to you and yours as you have been to me today. For the prosecution I wish to say that I fully forgive them and bear them no malice for their strenuous efforts for my conviction."

"As to my persecutors," she continued, turning towards Mrs. George J. Antie, the beautiful sister of the murdered actor, who was overcome with emotion and suffused with tears, "I leave them to their consciences and their God. To the poor, bereaved sister I say that God knows that were it in my power to restore her brother to her I would certainly do it."

When Miss Morrison had finished her speech, which she rendered in a dramatic style, Attorney General Donaldson made a demand that she be held for carrying a pistol and the case was entered but no ball or other formal court recognition was accorded the action. The verdict was wildly cheered by the spectators in the court room and by hundreds outside. Miss Morrison will remain in Chattanooga for several weeks after which she will begin a lecture tour in which she will point out the dangers that confront the young girls who follow the stage as an occupation."

## EIGHTEEN DEATHS

Have Resulted from the Plague in Honolulu.

San Francisco, Jan. 11.—The steamer Monaca arrived from Australia via Apia, Samoa, today. She was sent to quarantine on arrival and is now being inspected. The Monaca did not touch at Honolulu and brings no mail from that port. When the Monaca arrived at Honolulu, the quarantine officer went out to her on a tug. It was reported that there had been three deaths in Honolulu from what was supposed to be the plague, making eighteen deaths in all.

Every precaution was being taken. Houses in which anybody had died were burned down, sewers being disinfected and everything done that ingenuity could suggest to stop the spread of the disease.

## PREVENT A LYNCHING.

By Successfully Winding an Inmate Possess in Tennessee.

Ripley, Tenn., Jan. 11.—The excitement over the murder of Officers Turner and Durham and the double lynching which followed has abated. Today the last of the residents composing the posse in pursuit of the two remaining negroes rode into town and announced they could find no trace of the fugitives after roasting Hatchie river, on the Tipton county side. At a shooting today it was decided to ask Governor McMillin to offer an additional reward of \$500 for the apprehension of the missing criminals.

## Funeral of Dr. McGlynn.

New York, Jan. 11.—The funeral today of Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn in Saint Stephen's church, of which he was formerly pastor, was the occasion for the manifestation of the popular affection such as has rarely been witnessed. The coffin was deposited at the altar rail at 5:30 a. m. and from that time until the doors closed at 12:30 p. m. 40,000 persons looked upon the face of the dead. For four hours a compact stream of humanity poured through the church past the casket. Obsequies began at 2:30 with a solemn chant for the dead. The mass of requiem was according to the rules of the Roman Catholic faith and were celebrated by the Rev. Charles McCreary, Right Rev. Monsignor J. J. Mooney, very general, delivered the eulogy and final absolution was given by Archbishop Corrigan. The body was taken to Calvary cemetery, Brooklyn.

## Governor Shaw Inaugurated.

Des Moines, Jan. 11.—For the second time Governor Shaw was inaugurated chief executive of the state this afternoon. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Granger of the supreme court, in the presence of 5000 people. The ceremonies consisted of a parade from the state house, headed by a troop of national guard and exercises at the auditorium hall, concluding with an address by Lieutenant Governor Millman. Gov. Shaw also delivered an address.

## The New Register System.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The plan of having mail registered by letter carriers when collected will be put into practical operation January 15, when the system will be inaugurated in 80 cities. At these places the carriers will receive the registration fee and give a receipt for matter registered at the house of the sender.

## Standard Expects Acceptance.

London, Jan. 11.—The Standard in an editorial on the government's reply to Ambassador Choate and Count Von Benlow says: "We shall be much surprised if the British government's definition of international law as applied to the carriage of foodstuffs fails to find acceptance at Washington and Berlin."

## Fire at Portage.

Portage, Mich., Jan. 11.—Fire today in the Portage Lake machine works caused a loss of \$40,000; insurance \$40,000.

Later in the day there was a heavy rain, which caused some flooding in the city. The water was high in some places, but no serious damage was done.

## DECATUR MARKETS.

Wheat, 1.00; Corn, .75; Oats, .50; Hay, 1.25; Straw, .75; Pork, 1.50; Lard, .80; Butter, .40; Eggs, .25; Chickens, 1.00; Turkeys, 1.50; Geese, 1.00; Ducks, .75; Fish, .50; Fowl, .25; Game, 1.00; Wild, .50; Domestic, .25; Foreign, .10; Miscellaneous, .05.

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# This Space Belongs to the

NEWSP











## HIS FIRST EFFORT

Senator Beveridge Electrifies the Senate With His Philippine Speech.

GREETED WITH APPLAUSE

Big Crowd in the Gallery Give Expression to Their Approval.

SENATOR HOAR'S REPLY

Makes a Brief Answer and Promises to Talk More.

Washington, Jan. 9.—"That man little knows the common people of the republic, little understands the instincts of our race, who thinks we will not hold it (Philippine archipelago) fast, hold it forever, administering a just government by the simplest methods."

This sentence was the key note of the speech delivered in the senate today by Senator Beveridge, junior senator from Indiana. It was his maiden speech in the senate of about the youngest member of that body. An unusually large number of auditors filled the galleries, and every member in the city was in his seat while scores of representatives came over from the house. The occasion was inspiring and Senator Beveridge rose to it brilliantly.

His oration was replete with striking sentences and well arranged information, and created a profound impression upon all who heard it. When he declared, with deep solemnity, to those "whose voices in America have cheered those misguided natives on to about our soldiers down, that the blood of those dead and wounded boys of ours was on their hands, and a flood of tears came over each that stain away," there was a deep, although suppressed sensation among his auditors. At the conclusion of his speech, tremendous uncontrained applause swept over the galleries. It was notable that Secretary of the Treasury (Clegg) who occupied a seat in the senator's gallery, was particularly in it.

Senator Hoar, republican of Massachusetts, replied briefly to Senator Beveridge. Although he did not enter fully into the merits of the question under discussion he did not feel that some of the Indian senator's statements ought to go to the country unchanged. He declared it was not American opposition to the war, but the president's proclamation to the Philippines which was responsible for hostilities.

**THE PROCEEDINGS.**  
The resolution by Senator Allison asking for information from the secretary of war as to the transports in use by the United States and persons from whom acquired, the prices paid, etc., was adopted.  
Senator Beveridge of Indiana, then addressed the senate on his resolution declaring the Philippines American territory and that the United States propose to retain possession of them. He was greeted by a brilliant audience. Every gallery was crowded. He was given close attention throughout.

**BEVERIDGE'S SPEECH.**

Senator Beveridge said in part: "The times are for candor. The Philippines are ours forever, territory belonging to the United States, as the constitution calls them. And just beyond the Philippines are China's limitless markets. We will not retreat from either. We will not repudiate our duty in the archipelago. We will not abandon our opportunity in the Orient. We will not renounce our part in the mission of our race, trustee under God, of the civilization of the world. And we will move forward to our work, not hawking our regrets like slaves whipped to their burdens, but with gratitude for a task worthy of our strength, and thanksgiving to Almighty God that he has marked us as his chosen people, henceforth to lead in the regeneration of the world."

"This island empire is the last and left in all the oceans. If it should prove a mistake to abandon it, the blunder once made would prove irretrievable. If it proves a mistake to hold it, the error can be corrected when we will, and every other progressive nation stands ready to relieve us."

"But to hold it will be no mistake. Our largest trade henceforth must be with Asia. The Pacific Ocean, our ocean, Asia and more Europe will manufacture all the goods—secure from its colonies the most it consumes. Where shall we turn for consumers of our surplus? Geography answers the question. China is our natural customer. She is nearer to us than England, Germany or Russia, the commercial powers of the present and the future. They have moved nearer to China by securing permanent bases on her borders. The Philippines give us a base at the door of all the east. Lines of navigation from our ports to the Orient and Australia; from the Indian coast to Asia; from all Oriental points to Australia converge at and separate from the Philippines. They are a self-supporting dividend paying fleet, permanently anchored at a spot selected by the strategy of providence, commanding the Pacific. And the Pacific is the ocean of the commerce of the future."

**WE WILL RULE THE WORLD.**

"Not future will be conflicted for someone. The power that rules the Pacific holds in the power that rules the world, and with the Philippines, that power is added will forever be the American republic."

"Two years ago there was no land in all the world which we could occupy for any purpose. Our commerce was daily turning toward the Orient, and geography and trade developments made necessary our commercial empire over the Pacific. And in that ocean we had no commercial base, naval or military base. Today we have one of the three great ocean possessions of the globe, located at the most commanding commercial, naval and military points in the eastern seas, within half of India, shoulder to shoulder with China, richer in its own resources than any equal body of land on the entire globe, and peopled by a race which civilization demands shall be improved."

WILL HOLD IN FAST.

"Shall we abandon it? That man little knows the common people of the republic, little understands the instincts of our race, who thinks we will not hold it fast, hold it forever, administering a just government by the simplest methods. We may trick up devices to shift our burden and lessen our opportunities. They will avail us nothing, but delay. We may tangle condition by applying academic arrangements of self-government to a crude situation; their failure will drive us to our duty in the end."

After referring to the value of China's trade, the resources and immense size of the islands, the climate, the character of the people, and to Aguinaldo, Senator Beveridge spoke of the military situation, defending General Otis. The campaign, he said, had been as perfect as possible with the force at hand.

"We have been delayed, first, by a failure to comprehend the immensity of the acquisition, and, second, by insufficient force; and, third, by our efforts for peace. A lasting peace can be secured only by overwhelming forces. In complete action until universal and absolutely final defeat is inflicted on the enemy."

**OUR MISTAKE HAS BEEN KINDNESS.**

"Our mistake has not been cruelty, it has been kindness. It has been the application to Spanish Malaya of methods appropriate to New England. Every device of mercy, every method of conciliation has been employed by the peace-loving president and of the American republic to the amusement of nations experienced in Oriental revolt. The friendly methods of peace have been thoroughly tried, only to make peace more difficult. There is not now, and never was, any possible course but complete operations in the field and loyal support of the war at home. Had Aguinaldo not understood that in America, even in the American congress, even here in the senate, he and his exiles were supported, had he not known that it was proclaimed on the stump and in the press of a faction in the United States that every shot his misguided followers fired into the breasts of American soldiers was like the tolls paid by Washington's men against the soldiers of King George, his insurrection would have disintegrated before it entirely crystallized."

"The Philippines," Senator Beveridge said, "are children utterly incapable of self-government. The English or Dutch systems of government were impossible and a protective impracticable."

**TREAT THEM AS CHILDREN.**

"We must never forget that in dealing with the Philippines we deal with children. And as our government must be simple and strong, simple and strong: the meaning of those two words must be written in every line of Philippine legislation; realized in every act of Philippine administration."

"Our administrators must be examples. You cannot teach the Filipino by precept. An object lesson is the only lesson he comprehends. He has no conception of justice, order, equal, impartial government. Under equal laws justly administered, because he has never seen such a government. He must be shown the simplest results of good government by actual example in order that he may begin to understand its most elementary principles. There must be no promise whatever of franchise until the people have been prepared for it."

Senator Beveridge claimed that the nation's power to make rules and regulations for the government of its possessions was not confined to any given set of rules or regulations. It was not confined to any particular formula of laws of kind of government or type of administration.

**IT IS A DIVINE MISSION.**

"This question is deeper than any question of party politics; deeper than any question of isolated policy of our country, even; deeper than any question of constitutional power. It is elemental. It is racial. God has not been preparing the English speaking and Teutonic peoples of a thousand years for nothing, but to lead in the regeneration of the world. This is the divine mission of America, and it holds for us all the profit, all the glory, all the happiness possible to man. We are trustees of the world's progress; guardians of its righteous peace. The judgment of the Master is upon us: 'Ye have been faithful over a few things; I will make you ruler over many things.'"

"What shall history say of us? Shall it say that we renounced that holy trust, left the savage to his base condition, the wilderness to the reign of waste, deserted duty, abandoned glory, forgot our solid profit even, because we feared our strength, and left the character of our powers with the doubter's eye and the quibbler's hand? Shall it say that called by events to captain and command the proudest, noblest, purest race of history, in history's noblest work, we declined that great commission? Our father's would not have had it so. No. They founded a paralytic government incapable of the simplest act of administration. They planted no sluggard, people, passive, while the world's work calls them? They established no reactionary nation. They unfurled no retreating flag."

**WHO DARES TO HALT IT.**

"That flag has never paused in its onward march. Who dares halt it now—now when history's largest events are carrying it forward—now when we are at last one people, though strong enough for any task, great enough for any glory destiny can bestow. How comes it that our first century closes with the process of consolidating the American people into a unit just accomplished, and quick upon the stroke of that great hour presses upon us our world opportunity, world duties and world glory which none but a people united into an indivisible nation can achieve or perform? Blind, indeed, is he who sees not the hand of God in events so fast, so harmonious, so benign. Reactionary indeed is the mind that perceives not that this vital people is the strongest of the seafaring forces of the world; that our place, therefore, is at the head of the constructing and redeeming nations of the earth; and that to stand aside while events march on is to surrender of our interests, a betrayal of our duty as it is to have our greatness, the best that can be done to perform a work as golden and so noble; that dares not win a glory so immortal."

**DUTY NOT MEASURED BY DOLLARS.**

"Do you tell me that it will cost us

money? When did Americans ever measure duty by financial standards. Do you tell me of the tremendous toll required to overcome the vast difficulties of our task. What mighty work for the world, for humanity, even for ourselves, has ever been done with ease? Even our bread must we earn by the sweat of faces. Why are we charged with power such as no people ever knew, if we are not to use it in a work such as no people ever wrought? Who will dispute the divine means of the fable of the talents? Do you remind me of the precious blood that must be shed, the lives that must be given, the broken hearts of loved ones for the sake? And this is a labor of a heavier price than all combined. And yet as a nation, every history duty we have done, every achievement we have accomplished, has been by the sacrifice of our noblest sons."

**WHAT MADE IT PRECIOUS.**

"Every old memory that glorifies the flag is of those heroes who have died that the onward march might not be stayed. It is the nation's dearest life, yielded for the flag, that makes it dear to us. It is the nation's most precious blood poured out for it that makes it precious to us. That flag is woven of heroism and grief, of the bravery of men and women's tears, of righteousness and battles of sacrifice and anguish, of triumph and of glory. It is these which make our flag a holy thing. Who would tear from that sacred banner the glorious legend of a single battle where it has waved on land or sea? What son of a soldier of the flag, whose father fell beneath it on any field, would surrender that proud record for the heraldry of a king."

**THE NOBLEST DECORATION.**

"In the cause of civilization, in the service of the republic anywhere on earth, Americans consider wounds the noblest decorations men can win and court the giving of their lives a glad and precious duty. Pray God that spirit never fails. Pray God the time may never come when men and the love of each shall so desire our blood that we will first shed it for the flag and its imperial destiny. Pray God the time may never come when American heroism is but a legend like the story of the U.S. American faith in our mission and our might a dream departed, and the glory of our mighty race departed."

"And that time will never come. We will renew our youth at the fountain of new and glorious deeds. We will wait our reverence for the flag by carrying it to a public square as well as by remembering its noble past. Its immortality will not pass away everywhere and always we will acknowledge and discharge the solemn responsibilities of our sacred flag in its deepest meaning, put upon us. And so, senators, with reverent hearts, where dwells the fear of God, the American people move forward to the future of their hope and the doing of His work."

**HOAR REPLIES.**

Senator Hoar followed Beveridge. It would be a base thing, he said, for this country to strike down a young republic in the Philippines.

He said he could prove from Gen. Otis and Admiral Dewey that there was a Filipino government. Gen. Otis in all communications said the people of the Philippines desired to establish their independence. Senator Hoar said Aguinaldo was brought over and placed at the head of 30,000 people who desired independence, and were furnished arms by the United States.

He said Gen. Otis took the most extraordinary liberty ever taken by a military commander; that he suppressed McKinley's proclamation, and issued one of his own in its place.

Senator Hoar dwelt upon the promises of Otis Jan. 1, 1899 when he guaranteed liberty and freedom to the people.

Hoar said the document which Otis did not want published because it would bring on a war and which he desired to amend, was published. He asked if there was any senator who was not to be blinded by this glare of empire, who could not appreciate Aguinaldo's reply to Gen. Otis. He said the state papers of the Philippines were able and their constitution admirable. He declared it was a little bold to charge them with responsibility for making this war on men who tried to stop it. He said the guarantee of the proclamation of Otis January 1899, would have stopped the war, but at the same time, the Philippines got that other proclamation which proclaimed the sovereignty of the United States over the islands, which said the Philippines had been brought into a flock of sheep.

After reading some passages from the official reports Hoar concluded, promising to discuss the question fully in the near future.

**OTHER BUSINESS.**

When the Philippine debate had closed for the day, Carter of Montana called up a bill conferring additional authority upon the director of the census. It was found impossible either to amend or pass the bill because of the lack of a quorum. Senator Hoar introduced a resolution calling on the president to communicate all communications received by him or any department officer, civil or military, from Aguinaldo or any other person undertaking to represent the people in arms against the United States in the Philippines; also proclamations issued by the president to the people of the Philippines and whether Otis changed them before issuing them; also all constitutions, forms of government and proclamations issued by Aguinaldo or any Philippine congress, which may have come to the president.

It went over till tomorrow.

Rawlins, of Utah, introduced a resolution directing the Philippine committee to inquire into and report what form of government, other than that of the kingdom of Spain, existed in the Philippines prior to December 10, 1898; to what extent Spain had actual control of the islands; and whether sovereign power can be claimed in accordance with international law in the absence of a power of control.

**Endorse Susan Anthony.**

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 9.—The national building trades council endorsed Susan B. Anthony's petition to congress to give women the elective franchise; also endorsed the demand of the brotherhood of boilermakers and iron shipbuilders, for a eight-hour day.

**Tugs Frozen In.**

Grand Haven, Mich., Jan. 9.—The fishing tugs Anna Auger and Boe are frozen into the ice field several miles out in the lake and have been entertained for the crew of seven men carried by each. Late tonight the Anna was heard blowing its steam whistle.

# Cloak and Suit Department.

We are overstocked on Cloaks. We must take a loss and are going to take our loss this season. We have a full line of sizes in Ladies' and Misses' Jackets, in fine all wool Kersey Cloth, silk lined all through. Box Coats, Long Ulsters and Reefer Jackets.

Ladies' all wool Covert Cloth and Irish Frieze Jackets, worth \$5, for..... **\$2.00**

Ladies' fine all wool Kersey Cloth Jackets, silk lined all through, worth \$10 for..... **\$5.00**

Ladies' best English Kersey Cloth Jackets, vest silk lining, six rows stitching, pearl buttons, worth \$12.50, for..... **\$7.00**

Ladies' finest tailor made jackets, best English Kersey Cloth and fine Vicuna Cloth, Skinner's best satin lining, worth \$15 and \$18.50, for..... **\$10.00**

Misses' fine all wool Golf Cloth Jackets, plaid collar and cuffs, worth \$10, for..... **\$5.00**

Misses' black Boucle Cloth Capes..... **\$2.48**

Ladies' black Boucle Cloth Capes, 30 in. long, collar and front trimmed with thibet fur, worth \$6.50, for..... **\$3.95**

Ladies' Silk Plush Capes, 30 in. long, silk lined, Mohair braid embroidered, fur trimmed, worth \$8.50, for..... **\$5.00**

Childrens Cloth Jackets at \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each, for sizes 4 to 14 years.

## Silk Waists to Close Out.

One lot of Wash Silk Waists, slightly soiled, to close out at each..... **95c**

One lot of finest Taffeta Silk Waists, slightly soiled, were \$6.50, to close at..... **\$2.95**

One lot of choice new styles plain Taffeta Silk Waists, worth \$7.50, for..... **\$3.48**

One lot of Silk Waists, fancy trimmed, worth \$10 and \$12.50, manufacturers' samples, to close at..... **\$5.00**

*Bradley Bros*  
DRY GOODS & MILLINERY  
*Decorative*

## WHAT HOAR WOULD DO

He States His Position on the Philippine Question.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Senator Hoar of Massachusetts tonight made public a long letter he has addressed to the editors of the Journal, Advertiser, Herald and Globe, of Boston, in answer to a speech made by ex-Representative Quigg, at the Essex club last Saturday. In this speech Quigg referring to Senator Hoar's attitude on the Philippine question declared the senator "wants us to skulk from our duty." Senator Hoar says in part: "I wish to put against this statement my emphatic denial. What I want the American people to do in the Philippines is exactly what they have done, are doing and expect to do in Cuba. I should as soon give back a redeemed soul to Satan as to give back the people of the Philippines to the cruelty and tyranny of Spain. I would send General Wood, General Miles for Admiral Dewey to Luzon. I would have him gather a cabinet of the best men among the Filipinos who have the confidence of the people who desire nothing but their welfare. I would lead the aid of the United States only to keep order. I would permit the people to make laws and administer laws, subject to some supervision and inspection till the disturbed times are over."

As soon as it seems the government can maintain itself peacefully in order, I would by degrees withdraw the authority of the United States, making a treaty with them that we would protect them against the cupidity of any other nation and would lend our aid for a reasonable time to maintain order and law. I would not hesitate to make them a loan of a moderate sum to replenish their wasted treasury."

## CRUSHED BABY'S HEAD

Awful Deed of a Doctor Made Inmate By Religious Excitement.

Hampton, Ia., Jan. 9.—Dr. O. W. Appleby for several years a leading physician of Bristol, Butler county, last evening in a fit of insanity killed the ten months old child of Henry Wearly in Dr. Hobson's office in this city. The parents brought the child to Doctor Hobson's office to be treated but before he had time to attend to it he was called out. Dr. Hobson suggested to the parents that Appleby who was visiting him should make the necessary examination. He took the child in his arms put his thumbs under the chin and his fingers on the top of its head and crushed its face in. Then jumping up he seized the child by the foot and swung it around his head until he was secured and the child taken from the man's hands.

When Dr. Rich, another physician was called in the child was dead. Dr. Appleby declared God had taken the child. An inquest commission was convened at midnight and Dr. Appleby is now on his way to the insane hospital at Independence. Religious excitement is supposed to have caused his insanity.

Kiel, Prussia, Jan. 9.—Princess Henry of Prussia was safely accouched today of a son.

## DON'T BUY A SEWING MACHINE

until you get our prices. We are in a position to give you better bargains than can possibly be obtained elsewhere.

WE HAVE THE

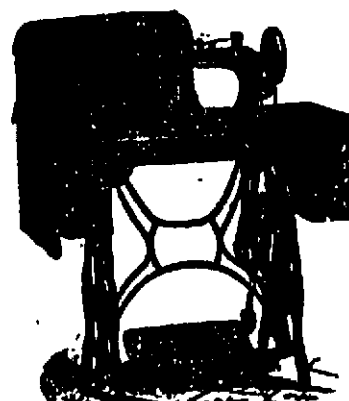
Famous Wheeler and Wilson

for family and manufacturing purposes.

THE ELDREDGE B,

a vibrating shuttle machine as good as money can buy.

This  
Elegant  
Machine  
\$19  
Complete  
with  
Attach'm'ts



We have  
an  
extensive  
list of well  
satisfied  
customers  
who have  
been using  
our  
machines.

Why pay \$60.00 for a Sewing Machine when we will sell you the Very Best machine made for \$20.00 less, and on

Easy Payments, too.

If, after 30 days trial in your own home, any one of our sewing machines proves unsatisfactory we will cheerfully exchange for another or refund your money.

All kinds of Sewing Machines Repaired.

**J. G. Starr & Son,**  
Lincoln Square.

## THE SIBLEY

Commenced at Taylorville, Ill.  
Failure to Get a Change of Venue or a Change of Trial.

IMPORTANT WITHIN

His Name Is Charles  
Is Said to Be in  
County.

THE WILWOOD SPARRING

Taylorville, Jan. 10.—Sibley, who with Henry B. dictum for the murder at Assumption on the April, is now on the court of this county, pleaded guilty to the Saturday and has been sentenced to life. The him immensely, as he says have told him that ad within five years.

Sibley was arraigned in the morning, having entered a plea of guilty. There was a time ago. There was a time when the case was called first step in the procedure of the attorney for the defense. The defense could not be a continuance of the trial at the present time. He was expected to show the defense on the night of the trial. Sibley was in the morning, having entered a plea of guilty. There was a time ago. There was a time when the case was called first step in the procedure of the attorney for the defense. The defense could not be a continuance of the trial at the present time. He was expected to show the defense on the night of the trial. Sibley was in the morning, having entered a plea of guilty. There was a time ago. There was a time when the case was called first step in the procedure of the attorney for the defense. The defense could not be a continuance of the trial at the present time. He was expected to show the defense on the night of the trial. 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## RENT WASN'T DUE

Secretary of the Democratic Central Committee Wins His Lawsuit.

## HUNT MUST PAY THE COSTS

Peter Tomaha and Henry Tincher Are Before a Jury Trying to Settle a Disputed Claim.

## THE DOCKET ORDERS YESTERDAY

In the circuit court yesterday the jury in the suit of Hunt vs. Mall returned a verdict in favor of the defendant and the costs of the proceeding were assessed against the plaintiff. This is the case where P. H. Hunt, secy. of the Democratic central committee, recovered money alleged to be due him from the suit of Hunt vs. Mall.

Following that trial the suit of Tomaha vs. Tincher was called. Tomaha came to court yesterday for the purpose of settling the suit, and now sure to recover money alleged to be due him from the suit of Hunt vs. Mall. The case was first heard before a jury and there was a verdict given for Tomaha. Tincher appealed from that decision. When court adjourned last night the taking of testimony had practically been completed and the arguments will be made this forenoon.

The docket orders entered yesterday follow:

**CHANCERY.**  
Thomas H. Shanks vs. Anthony T. Coor, et al. Foreclosure. Report of sale approved and bill struck with leave.  
Charles F. Bachmann vs. Albert L. Clark et al. Foreclosure. Same order.  
John H. Schuler vs. John L. Reynolds et al. Foreclosure. Same order.  
Dollitt vs. \$14.00.  
Carole Bell vs. Edwin H. Feltus, divorce. Leave to the applicant to amend bill instanter and rule to answer same by first Saturday.  
John Schuler vs. unknown heirs of Catherine Schuler vs. bill to quit title. C. M. Brothers appointed guardian ad litem.  
Edmond Henry receiver vs. Milton H. Willard et al. Foreclosure. Leave to amend bill instanter.

## THE MOLL CASE.

Present Action a Civil One to Recover on a Note.

The suit of Anton Moll vs. S. B. Moll, in action in assumpsit, is now occupying the attention of the circuit court. Last night when court adjourned for the day a jury had been selected and S. B. Moll, the defendant, had told his story. His cross-examination will be had this forenoon. Anton Moll is an uncle of the defendant, S. B. Moll. Several years ago the elder man either loaned or gave \$1200 to his nephew. Just how the deal was made is what the jury will be called upon to decide. The old man says that he loaned the money to his nephew and there is a note with signature to support that story. The defendant says that there was no agreement that he should provide a home for the old man as long as the latter should live. The state of affairs according to his story existed for more than a year when the old man suddenly demanded a settlement. There had originally been a note given and deposited in trust and in the settlement the younger Moll gave a new note for \$200. The first note for \$1200 is the one on which suit has been brought. Before this suit was brought the old man instituted criminal proceedings against his nephew charging embezzlement. There was a trial and a conviction followed, but Judge Vail promptly granted a new trial which has not since been called. The docket orders yesterday were as follows:

## LAW.

Peter Tomaha vs. W. H. Tincher et al. assumpsit; appeal. Verdict of jury for plaintiff for \$5 and judgment on the verdict for costs.  
Canton Moll vs. S. B. Moll assumpsit. Plea of general issue withdrawn and third special plea withdrawn. Trial by jury.  
The Justice Cigar Factory vs. P. M. Young et al.; assumpsit. Jury waived and trial by consent by agreement.  
Quastus Englehart vs. Hout Englehart et al. assumpsit. Rule to plead extended to second Monday.

The People for the use of etc. vs. J. P. Nicholson, et al. Demurrer as to fourth and fifth branches sustained as to fourth and sixth branch sustained and leave to amend fourth branch.  
Taylor Brothers Co. vs. George W. Mueller, assumpsit. Motion for cost bond by defendant.

## CHANCERY.

Savings Fund Building Association vs. Kathleen O. Payson et al.; foreclosure. Dismissed by complaint at his suit.  
L. M. Burrows vs. James H. Barker, chancery. Report of sale approved and order of distribution and striking.  
Continental Investment and Loan Society vs. Wm. E. A. Hunt foreclosing. Bill dismissed at cost of plain defendant.  
Nancy A. Baker et al. vs. Elbert McVee et al. Foreclosure. Master's report confirmed. Former report and additional testimony. Exceptions by complainant.  
Autimark-Taylor Manufacturing Co. vs. T. Marion McCarty foreclosing. Rule to answer extended to second Thursday.

## INSTANTLY KILLED

Near DuBuque, Ia., John Stewart Falls from a Bridge to Instant Death.

## WHAT HE HAD EXPECTED

He Often Said That a Miss-Step Would One Day Let Him Drop to His Death.

## BURIAL WILL BE IN DECATUR

Last evening Scott Stewart of Decatur received a message saying that his brother, John Stewart had fallen from an Illinois Central bridge near DuBuque, Iowa, and met instant death. There were no particulars beyond that statement but perhaps little more could be said. The deceased was a bridge carpenter and was working for the Illinois Central railroad company in that capacity. He had at various times for a number of years worked for that company. He also worked at various times for the Edgemoor Bridge and Tunnel company of Erie, Pa., and for the Illinois Steel company at Chicago. He left Decatur about a week ago after a holiday vacation here with his mother and brother. He said before going away that some how he was rather nervous to go back to work on the bridge. He did not feel any presentiment of danger, but was disinclined to resume work. He always said, when talking about the manner in which death might suddenly come to a man, that there was no question in his mind but that he would one day make a misstep and fall from a bridge to his death. If he had a presentiment of that sort during his recent visit to Decatur it has certainly come to pass.

## BIG BARN BURNED.

J. H. Weddle Suffers a Severe Loss by an Early Morning Fire.

At Cicero early Thursday morning the big barn on the farm of J. H. Weddle located two miles south of this town was destroyed by fire together with seven or eight horses and a large amount of grain. The fire was discovered at 2 o'clock in the morning and had made such headway that there was no possibility of saving anything. The loss is placed at \$2500. Six good farm horses and one mule were burned to death, and one horse which managed to escape from the barn was so badly burned that it had to be shot. Seventeen sets of harness were burned together with 400 or 500 bushels of oats and a quantity of hay. There was no insurance on the property.

## Marriage Licenses.

Wm. M. Johnson, Blue Mound.....\$4  
Ella E. McConnell, Blue Mound.....25  
John H. Nihiser, Milan.....18  
Cornell Lane, Mt. Zion.....17

## SIMPLE SERVICE

Marked the Marriage of Miss Eve Hammer to James Harry Clark.

## FEW FRIENDS WERE PRESENT

Ceremony Performed By Rev. Father J. R. Dinneen, of Lafayette, Indiana.

## GROOM A TRAVELLING SALESMAN

At the home of the bride's father, Judge William L. Hammer at 871 West North street, on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, in the presence of a few relatives and intimate friends, Miss Eve Hammer and mate friend, James Harry Clark, of Lafayette, Ind., performed the nuptial ceremony. The only out of town guests were the groom's mother and brother, Mrs. Sarah Ann Hall and Charles Bill of Lafayette.

The details of the ceremony were extremely simple. Wearing her customary wedding gown of white chiffon over liberty satin, with its trimmings of white lace and carrying a bunch of white carnations, the bride assisted in receiving the guests and at the appointed time the vows were said with the couple standing before a high bank of palms placed in the northeast corner of the parlor, the mandolin orchestra playing the beautiful strains of "Hearts and Flowers."

The wedding supper was served by Mrs. F. J. Sedwick immediately following the ceremony. At 1 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Clark left for Chicago. They will visit there for a short time and will then go to their home at 810 North street, Lafayette, Ind.

Mrs. Clark is the youngest daughter of Judge William Hammer and is one of Decatur's most loved and charming young women. She has many friends who greatly regret her departure.

Mr. Clark is a travelling salesman connected with the Geiger, Tinsley, company, wholesale tea and coffee, of Lafayette, Ind. He has been a regular visitor to Decatur for many years and has many warm personal friends here.

## NALLIE CHENEY MARRIED.

F. L. Benham, manager of the King Tilling Gate, of Maros, now on exhibition in the court yard, and Miss Nellie Cheney, a milliner of this city, quietly slipped away to Decatur on the Webster train at 11 o'clock this morning and were married at high noon by Rev. S. H. Bowyer. The groom is scarcely known here, but the bride has hosts of friends who will unite with the friends in wishing all that goes with marriage and lasting happiness.—Taylorville Press.

## FACHE-MILLER.

Frank Fache and Miss Mae Miller both living west of the city were married by Justice O'Mara at his home Tuesday evening.

## BY THEIR OLD PASTOR.

Rev. Wanless Called from Mason City to Perform a Marriage Ceremony.

William Johnson and Miss Ella McConnell, of Blue Mound, were married in Decatur at the hotel Brunswick. The wedding occurred at 2 o'clock and was witnessed by Miss Lillian McDowell and Miss Phoebe Johnson, sisters of the bride and groom. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Wanless of Mason City, who came to Decatur for that purpose. He was formerly pastor of the Blue Mound Methodist church. The newly married couple returned to their home in Blue Mound on the afternoon train.

## VICKERY-DAY.

At 9 o'clock Wednesday evening James Vickery and Miss Katie Day former residents of Moweaqua, now of Decatur, were united in marriage by Rev. M. B. Spayd at his residence on North Broadway. The ceremony was witnessed by Mr. and Mrs. James Masterson.

## NHISER-LANE.

At his office in the courthouse on Thursday Judge Hammer married John H. Nihiser of Milan township and Cora Bell Lane of Mt. Zion township. The groom was 19 and the bride 17 years old.

## THE MARKETS.

### FLUCTUATIONS AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—Wheat moderately active the range being  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ . The feeling was stronger, and higher prices ruled. The close showed  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  gain.

Cables were fairly firm considering the decline here yesterday. Liverpool closing with  $\frac{1}{4}$  advance. Spot in Liverpool with unchanged. The feature was decreased offerings from the northwest. British consols were firm.

Corn was quiet active the first half of the session, though the fluctuations covered but  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  range. The sentiment was bullish and the undertone stronger, the close showing  $\frac{1}{4}$  gain. Outside advices were favorable to holders and there was good buying by professionals. Decreased offerings was a feature. Cables were firm, with London and Liverpool both up  $\frac{1}{4}$  penny. Country acceptances were light. New York reported 87 cent basis accepted.

Wheat—Steady with a fair trade in May. The market, however, was narrow, and the closing sales were the same as yesterday. New York bought.

### GRAIN, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—Wheat, Jan. 11, 64 $\frac{1}{2}$  May 67 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 68.  
Corn—Jan. 30 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; May 85 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
Oats—Jan. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; May 24.  
Rye—May 53 to 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; barley, 34 to 44.  
Flax, \$1.10; timothy, \$2.50. Clover \$3.25.  
Flour steady and unchanged.

Wheat was moderately active and stronger, closing higher; No. 2 red no sales; No. 2 spring no sales; May opened 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; highest 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; lowest 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; closed 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
Corn was active and stronger closing higher; No. 2 cash no sales. May opened 83; highest 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; lowest 83; closed 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
Oats—Steady closing the same as yesterday; No. 2 white no sales; No. 8 white 24 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 25.

### PROVISIONS.

Pork—Jan. 10.05; May 10.05.  
Lard—Jan. 5.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; May 5.87 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5.95.  
Hops—Jan. 2.70; May 3.00.  
Shorts—Jan. 5.80 to 5.85.  
Butter—Steady; creameries 22 to 23; dairies 17 to 25.

### POULTRY.

Eggs—Weak 17.  
Dressed poultry: firm; turkeys 8; chickens 8.

### HOW PRICES FLUCTUATED

The following is the range and close of Thursday's grain and provision markets:

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close	Yearly
Jan. 11	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sept.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec.	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar.	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sept.	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec.	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar.	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sept.	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec.	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar.	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sept.	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sept.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec.	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar.	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sept.	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec.	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar.	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sept.	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec.	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar.	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sept.	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec.	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar.	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sept.	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec.	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar.	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sept.	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec.	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar.	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	147 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	149 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sept.	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	151 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec.	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	153 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar.	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	155 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sept.	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	160 $\frac{1}{2}$	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	159 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec.	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	162 $\frac{1}{2}$	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	161 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar.	163 $\frac{1}{2}$	164 $\frac{1}{2}$	163 $\frac{1}{2}$	163 $\frac{1}{2}$	163 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	165 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sept.	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	168 $\frac{1}{2}$	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	167 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec.	169 $\frac{1}{2}$	170 $\frac{1}{2}$	169 $\frac{1}{2}$	169 $\frac{1}{2}$	169 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar.	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	172 $\frac{1}{2}$	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	171 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	173 $\frac{1}{2}$	174 $\frac{1}{2}$	173 $\frac{1}{2}$	173 $\frac{1}{2}$	173 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sept.	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	176 $\frac{1}{2}$	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	175 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec.	177 $\frac{1}{2}$	178 $\frac{1}{2}$	177 $\frac{1}{2}$	177 $\frac{1}{2}$	177 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar.	179 $\frac{1}{2}$	180 $\frac{1}{2}$	179 $\frac{1}{2}$	179 $\frac{1}{2}$	179 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	181 $\frac{1}{2}$	182 $\frac{1}{2}$	181 $\frac{1}{2}$	181 $\frac{1}{2}$	181 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sept.	183 $\frac{1}{2}$	184 $\frac{1}{2}$	183 $\frac{1}{2}$	183 $\frac{1}{2}$	183 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec.	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	185 $\frac{$